Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1827. [NO. 119.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Clerks of the Superior Courts,

AND other gentlemen holding subscriptions to the NEW MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them, in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work, who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non-subscribers will be $10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for, will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the MAP is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North-Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will be thankfully received.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1826.—4t19.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock, vs. Nancy Blalock. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Lawson Henderson*, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3m't '20.—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1826.

Trustees of the Congregation of Gilead *vs.* The Heirs at Law of William Henderson, deceased—Cross bill, to recover the Legacy.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that James Henderson, sen. James Venable, James Henderson, son of Archibald, John Henderson and his wife Rebecca, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held in Charlotte on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, this 17th day of November, 1826.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

6t19—pr. adv. $3 50

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1826.

Joseph Wilson *vs.* George T. Hersey and A. D. Murphey.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that George T. Hersey, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that unless he appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master of our said court, at office in Charlotte, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1826.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

6t19—pr. adv. $3 50

Negro Boy for Sale.

A VERY likely negro boy, of about 14 years of age, is left for sale with me, very low for cash. He is well grown and active, and sold for on other cause than the want of money.

I have also for sale a neat, light second-hand four wheel carriage, Newark make, but little worn. I will sell it low, and make the terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN IRWIN.

3tcow.

POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE,
January 6, 1827.

THOSE indebted to this Office, either for Letter or Newspaper Postage, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their respective dues. Such as do not attend to this notice, must not expect any farther credit. In no case, hereafter, will a letter be delivered until the postage is paid, except to such as have regular accounts; and accounts will be kept with those only who live within a convenient distance, are known to be punctual, and whose postages are sufficiently large to warrant the trouble.

Those who receive newspapers through this Office, and neglect to call and pay the postage due on them, must expect to have their papers retained hereafter, unless the postage is paid quarterly in advance. In respect to such, the subjoined instruction from the General Post-Office will be strictly adhered to:—

"Experience has proved how inattentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting the postages of newspapers; you are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive papers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's subscription in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers, even though they tender you the money for them singly."

3t19

Clock and Watch Making.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, and has made such arrangements, that his customers may rely on punctuality and despatch. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,
Ear and Finger Rings,
Breast Pins, Lockets,
Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons,
Mustard and Salt do.
Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles,
Silver Spectacles,
Do. do. with extra Glass,
Do. do. concave for near sights,

Swords, Epaulettes,

And a variety of other articles in the fancy way, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

JOHN M'KEE.

Chesterville, S. C. Jan. 6, 1827.—6t19p

Notice.

AS the subscriber intends shortly to move from this place, he wishes all who are indebted to him, to make immediate settlement. Those who cannot settle with cash, can have an opportunity of settling by giving their notes, if application be made before the next February court. After that, all book accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Those who are indebted to the association of M'Kenzie & Caldwell, *must* make immediate payment, as a further indulgence need not be expected. DAVID T. CALDWELL.

Charlotte, January 4, 1827.—3t15

COTTON

WILL be received on Storage, at the Store Houses adjoining the WAGON YARD, FAYETTEVILLE, at which latter place safe and comfortable accommodations can be provided for Wagoners and their teams.

Persons storing Cotton with the subscriber, if they desire it, shall be advised weekly of the state of the market, and may depend upon the earliest information of any material alteration in prices. JOHN McRAE.

January 4, 1827.—6t19

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1826.

Wm. E. White, vs. Wm. Kendrick. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Jos. Smith, & he summoned as Garnishee.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next February term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t19—pr. adv. $2.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

THE
CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1827,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh.
For sale at this Office.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *89

DRAWING
On the 21st day of February, 1827.

ONLY 7980 TICKETS.

NORTH-CAROLINA
LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE OXFORD ACDEMY,
THIRD CLASS,

To be drawn at RALEIGH, on Wednesday, the 21st of February next.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prizes of	$7,000	is	$7,000
1	5,000	. . .	5,000
1	2,500	. . .	2,500
1	1,500	. . .	1,500
1	1,320	. . .	1,320
1	1,250	. . .	1,250
108	40	. . .	4,320
108	20	. . .	2,160
108	10	. . .	1,080
2,754	5	. . .	13,770
3,084 Prizes, 4,896 Blanks,	7,980 Tickets,		$39,900

In this Scheme, composed of 21 Numbers by permutation, producing 7,980 Tickets, and with three drawn ballots, there will be six prizes with three of the drawn Numbers on them; 324 with two on; and 2,754 with one only, of the drawn numbers on them.

To determine the prizes, the 21 Nos. from 1 to 21, inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and three of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it, for its permutation numbers, the three numbers drawn from the wheel, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $7,000

And those five other tickets having the same numbers on them in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d, and 2d, to	$5,000
2d, 1st, and 3d, to	2,500
2d, 3d, and 1st, to	1,500
3d, 1st, and 2d, to	1,320
3d, 2d, and 1st, to	1,250

Those 108 tickets, having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the first and second in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $40

Those 108 tickets having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the second and third in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $20

All others with two of the drawn numbers on them, being 108, will each be entitled to a prize of $10

And those 2,754 tickets, having one only of the drawn numbers on them, will be entitled to a prize of $5

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ *Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery for sale at this Office. Present price of Tickets* $6; *Halves* $3; *Quarters* $1 50.

Valuable Land & Negroes
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 6th day of March next, 322 acres of very valuable Land, and three likely young Negroes—one boy 19 years of age, and two girls, one 19 years of age, with a child of 10 months old, the other girl is 14 years of age, all likely and of good families. The land lies 10 miles east of Charlotte, on Reedy Creek, and one or two miles above Welch's Mill. The ground is of excellent quality, either for the production of corn or cotton; is well watered as to springs, with good and convenient buildings on the premises, and fifty or sixty acres of land under cultivation. There is an excellent seat for a Saw Mill or Grist Mill, on a good, strong and standing stream.

The payments are to be made as follows: first, the payment for the negroes is to be made against the first day of January next; bonds with good security will be required. The land will be made into two payments, viz: one half payable on the first day of January next, and the remaining half on the first day of January, 1829, bearing interest from January, 1828. Sale to be on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to come and view the property previous to the day of sale; and any one wishing to do so, will apply to the subscriber, living two miles above the premises on the same creek. I will also sell for cash, on the same day, 300 bushels of corn and some stock, consisting of horses and cattle. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

March 3, 1827.—3t19

Removal.

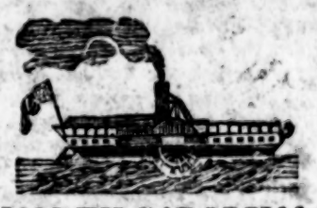
DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT

TAKES this method of informing those who may feel disposed to honor him with their patronage, that he has removed to the late residence of Mr. Abner Houston, where he may be found and consulted at any time, except when engaged in his professional avocations abroad. He would also return his thanks to the inhabitants of Providence and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage during the past year; he furthermore solicits a continuance of the same, and will endeavor, by his assiduity and attention to business, to give general satisfaction. Considering the scarcity of money, and the pressure of the times, he promises that his charges shall be very moderate.

Providence, Mecklenburg county, N.C. February 1, 1827.—18tf

N. B. Family Medicines kept on hand for sale.

STEAM BOAT



NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS boat has been purchased to ply between Cheraw and Georgetown: the boat is in complete order, having lately undergone a thorough repair—she is well calculated for the navigation of the river, as she only draws about three and a half feet water, with a cargo equal to four hundred bales of cotton—the agents at Cheraw pledge themselves, that every attention shall be paid to shipments by this boat, and that all cottons intended to be shipped by her, shall be taken in charge and securely placed under good sheds or warehouses, free of storage, and for all goods received and put in store, a moderate storage will be charged. From the certainty of this boat being able to run at all times and seasons, country merchants will find it to their interest to order their shipments and consignments through this place. Mr. Henry W. Conner, of Charleston, will be agent for the boat at that place, and will take charge of any and all consignments to go by this boat, (as it is probable she will sometimes go direct to Charleston.) Mr. Francis King, an experienced and well qualified agent at Georgetown, will attend to all consignments, both from Cheraw and Charleston, and forward them to either place without delay. Our charges will be customary and reasonable, and we hope to merit public patronage. The agents have large and commodious warehouses, and will secure every and any goods or cottons, forward the former and ship the latter, with every possible despatch. Money or goods advanced on cottons wished to be shipped. J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, Jan. 24, 1827.—4t20

Public Auction.

BY order of David Shrock, Esq. Judge of the Court of Ordinary for Kershaw District, will be sold at the residence of the subscriber, (Camden) 40 or more

LIKELY SLAVES.

Among them are excellent wagoners, boat hands and a superior Patroon, now hired at twenty-five dollars per month. Also, at the plantation, one mile from Camden, several Horses, Mules, Hogs, Sheep and Cattle, and a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Peas, &c. Sales to begin on the 15th February instant, and continue until the property is sold.

On the 26th instant, and on each succeeding day, (if necessary,) will be sold at the Catawba Plantation, Lancaster district,

30 or more Likely Slaves,
100 head of Hogs,
70 Cattle,
35 Sheep,
12 Horses and Mules,
2,000 bushels of Corn,
50,000 lbs. of Fodder,
4,000 lbs. of Pickled Pork,
1 lot Blacksmith's Tools,

and a variety of articles too tedious to metion. At the same time, will be sold, the last named

PLANTATION.

containing 1232 acres, more or less, situated on the east side of the Catawba river. On this tract is a dwelling-house, gin-house, an excellent barn, stables, cribs, and negro houses.

—ALSO—

AN ADJOINING TRACT,

containing the same number of acres, more or less.

—ALSO—

Another Tract, containing 532 *Acres,*

more or less, well known by the name of Kingsbottom. These lands are leased from the Catawba Indians, for the term of 99 years, and are generally acknowledged to be as valuable as any lands on said river. Persons disposed to purchase, are requested to ride over the premises and examine them critically.

TERMS—Land and Negroes will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with annual interest from the day of sale—purchasers giving bond payable in three equal instalments, with approved security and mortgage if required. The other property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, with interest from the day of sale—good security required—all sums under five dollars, Cash. JAMES C. DOBY,

Administrator of John Doby, deceased.

Feb. 2, 1827.—3t19

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1826.

Sample Alexander vs. Josiah Alexander and others. } *Petition for distribution.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert C. Morrison and Prudence his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants as aforesaid, to appear and defend the aforesaid suit.

J. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. L.

5t21.—pr. adv, $3.

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Nineteenth Congress.
SECOND SESSION.

GEORGIA AND THE GREEK INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 5, 1827.

The following Message from the President of the United States was yesterday communicated to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I submit to the consideration of Congress a Letter from the Agent of the U. S. with the Creek Indians who invoke the protection of the Government of the United States in defence of the rights and territory secured to that nation by the Treaty concluded at Washington, and ratified on the part of the United States, on the 22d of April last.

The complaint set forth in this letter, that surveyors from Georgia have been employed in surveying lands within the Indian Territory as secured by that Treaty, is authenticated by information inofficially received from other quarters, and there is reason to believe that one or more of the surveyors have been arrested in their progress by the Indians. Their forbearance and reliance upon the good faith of the United States, will, it is hoped, avert scenes of violence and blood, which there is otherwise too much cause to apprehend will result from these proceedings.

By the 5th section of act of Congress of the 30th March, 1802, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, it is provided, that if any citizen of, or other person resident in the United States, shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, or secured, or granted by treaty with the United States, or any Indian tribe, or shall survey or attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries by marking trees or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. By the 16th and 17th sections of the same statute, two distinct processes are prescribed, by either or both of which, the above enactment may be carried into execution. By the first, it is declared, to be lawful for the military force of the United States to apprehend every person found in the Indian country, over and beyond the boundary line between the United States and the Indian tribes, in violation of any of the provisions or regulations of the act, and immediately to convey them in the nearest and safe route to the civil authority of the United States, in some one of the three next adjoining States, or Districts, to be proceeded against in due course of law.

By the second, it is directed, that if any person charged with a violation of any of the provisions or regulations of the act, shall be found within any of the United States, or either of their territorial districts, such offender may be there apprehended, and brought to trial in the same manner as if such crime or offence had been committed within such State or District; and that it shall be the duty of the military force of the United States, when called upon by the civil magistrates, or other person duly authorized for that purpose, and having a lawful warrant, to aid and assist such magistrate, officer, or other person so authorized, in arresting such offender, and committing him to safe custody for trial according to law.

The first of these processes is adapted to the arrest of the trespasser upon Indian Territories, on the spot, and in the act of committing the offence. But, as it applies the action of the Government of the U. States, to places where the civil process of the law has no authorized course, it is committed entirely to the functios of the military force, to arrest the person of the offender, and after bringing him within the reach of the jurisdiction of the Courts, there to deliver him into custody for trial. The second makes the violator of the law amenable only after his offence has been consummated, and when he has returned within the civil jurisdiction of the Union. This process, in the first instance, is merely of a civil character, but may, in like manner, be enforced, by calling in, if necessary, the aid of the military force.

Entertaining no doubt that, in the present case, the resort to either of these modes of process, or to both, was within the discretion of the Executive authority, and penetrated with the duty of maintaining the rights of the Indians, as secured both by the treaty and the law, I concluded, after full deliberation, to have recourse on this occasion, in the first instance, only to the civil process. Instructions have accordingly been given by the Secretary of War, to the Attorney and Marshal of the United States in the District of Georgia, to commence

prosecutions against the surveyors complained of as having violated the law, while orders have at the same time been forwarded to the Agent of the United States, at once to assure the Indians, that their rights, founded upon the treaty and the law, are recognized by this Government, and will be faithfully protected, and earnestly to exhort them, by the forbearance of every act of hostilty on their part, to preserve unimpaired, that right to protection secured to them by the sacred pledge of the good faith of this nation. Copies of these instructions and orders are herewith transmitmitted to Congress.

In abstaining at this stage of the proceedings from the application of any military force, I have been governed by considerations, which will, I trust, meet the concurrence of the Legislature. Among them, one of paramount importance has been, that these surveys have been attempted, and partly effected, under colour of legal authority from the State of Georgia. That the surveyors are therefore not to be viewed in the light of individual and solitary transgressors, but as the Agents of a sovereign State, acting in obedience to authority which they believed to be binding upon them. Intimations had been given that should they meet with interruption, they would, at all hazards, be sustained by the military force of the state, in which event, if the military force of the U. should have been employed to inforce its violated law, a conflict must have ensued, which would, in itself, have inflicted a wound upon the Union, and have presented the aspect of one of these confederated States at war with the rest. Anxious, above all, to avert this state of things, yet, at the same time impressed with the deepest conviction of my own duty, to take care that the laws shall be executed, and the faith of the Nation preserved, I have used of the means entrusted to the Executive for that purpose, only those which, without resorting to military force, may vindicate the sanctity of the law, by the ordinary agency of the Judicial tribunals.

It ought not, however, to be disguised, that the act of the Legislature of Georgia, under the construction given to it by the Governor of that State, and the survey made, or attempted, by his authority, beyond the boundary secured by the Treaty of Washington, of April last, to the Creek Indians, are in direct violation of the Supreme Law of this land, set forth in a Treaty, which has received all the sanctions provided by the Constitution, which we have been sworn to support and maintain.

Happily distributed as the sovereign powers of the people of this Union have been, between their General and State Governments, their history has already too often presented collisions between these divided authorities, with regard to the extent of their respective powers. No instance, however, has hitherto occurred, in which this collision has been urged into a conflict of actual force. No other case is known to have happened, in which the application of military force by the Government of the Union has been prescribed for the enforcement of a law, the violation of which has, within any single State, been prescribed by a Legislative act of the State. In the present instance, it is my duty to say, that, if the Legislative and Executive Authorities of the State of Georgia should persevere in acts of encroachment upon the territories secured by a solemn Treaty to the Indians, and the laws of the Union remain unaltered, a superadded obligation, even higher than that of human authority, will compel the Executive of the U. States to enforce the laws, and fulfil the duties of the Nation by all the force committed for that purpose to his charge. That the arm of military force will be resorted to only in the event of the failure of all other expedients provided by the laws, a pledge has been given, by the forbearance to employ it at this time. It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine, whether any further act of legislation may be necesssary or expedient to meet the emergency which these transactions may produce.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Message having been read—

Mr. Forsyth expressed his satisfaction that the subject was now presented to the House in a manner which would compel a solemn decision on the question. For Georgia, he said, he protested against charges being made against her, which were not sustained by facts. He rejoiced that the Executive had refrained from applying the military power which he had no constitutional right to do, but that he had preferred to resort to the civil authority. The State was acting in virtue of its own sovereignty; an authority which had never been questioned but in the State of Georgia. He moved to refer the message to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Powell asked if the gentleman from Georgia supposed that any legislative act would follow the reference.

Mr. Forsyth replied in the negative.—If the opinion of the House should be given to affirm the rights of the State, it would settle the question. If the appeal be made to the judicial tribunals, it would be properly settled. Every difficulty had arisen from the interference of others. The actions last winter in this city ought to show that it was the infamous conduct of those who were here with the Indians which had created the difficulty.

Mr. Webster said he was indifferent as to the reference, but he was unwilling that an impression should go abroad that the sentiments and expressions of the gentleman from Georgia received the universal sanction of the House. He begged to remind that gentleman that there was more than one side to this question: that there were two opinions as to what he called cruel, base and infamous. All this was strong talking, but it was not clear reasoning. The gentleman said that nothing but the interference of the Government prevented the Indians from going right; and then he grows warm on the subject, and says the Indians must go to the legal tribunals: it is with him, hands off for the present; let the law take its course. If the Indians are admitted to have any rights, there are those in the United States who will stand forward to protect them. If we have made contracts with them, which confer certain rights, we are not to leave them to seek the enforcement of those rights at our judicial tribunals, but to fulfil the obligations we have assumed. High words will not terrify—declamation will not frighten the House into any other course. He was disposed to examine all rights dispassionately, and none more so than those of the State of Georgia. He would be frightened by no denunciation; he would not be dictated to, as to the course which he should pursue; at the same time denunciation and dictation should not produce the effect of re action; he would not suffer himself to be driven to any act which would be injurious to the rights of any. He had made these few remarks, because on a mere question of reference, an effort had been made, not to argue, but to assume argument that the United States was in the wrong. He cared not whether the reference was to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, or to any other committee, he was prepared to meet it with a spirit of calm inqury. He had been induced to make these observations in order that the gentleman from Georgia might understand that the members of the House were not to be intimidated by bold assertion.

Mr. Forsyth said he had not attempted to dictate to the House, nor to any member of the House, nor to the people of the United States, nor to impeach any of the opinions which might have been formed. But it was natural that the Representatives of Georgia, the government of which was deeply implicated in the result, should have, and having, should indulge, in feelings of warmth on this subject. The gentleman who had just spoken, came from Massachusetts, a State which was many hundred miles from the seat of this dispute: there was no danger there of being met by the bayonet; and it was natural that he should be calm and should be prepared take a sober view of the question. But those of Georgia felt differently; and when they felt they could not conceal their feelings. Their rights had been violated; they had appealed to the House; but heretofore, their appeal had been in vain. As far as the proposition of reference goes it was approved by the gentleman from Massachusetts. How then did he censure his course. It was possible that the gentleman might think with them; it was possible, but not probable. He says he will go into an investigation of the subject, leaving an inference that he has never yet investigated it. Mr. Forsyth went on to say that his opinions were against the course which had been pursued by the Executive, and he should be prepared to assert them before the Committee to whom the subject should be referred. They could suppress their feelings whenever it was demanded by higher considerations; but when that was not the case they would speak out.

Mr. Haile said it was with reluctance he rose to say any thing on this subject; but when this topic was touched, the vibration was felt in other chords. He hoped the message would be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. If Congress should adjourn without acting on this subject, what would be the effect? The states would have to act for themselves. Alabama had already exercised this right; and it is the intention of Mississippi to do so. She holds jurisdiction over all the lands within her chartered limits, and will maintain her rights. If the House should determine not to act, it will be right that these states should know it. If the bayonets of the United States are to be turned against any one of the States, that State will find friends to rally round her. Georgia claims the right of jurisdiction over her soil; she has refrained from the exercise of that right as long as she could, without running the hazard of her own destruction. What are the rights to be settled? They are the future destiny and location of the Indian tribes; their future government, or final destruction. Other states are interested in the disposition given to this subject besides Georgia; and before this time, Mississippi may have exercised the exclusive right of legislation over the Indian tribes within her territorial limits. If she has no power to do this, the House ought to express an opinion to that effect. He hoped the consequences which would result from this state of things, would not involve the peace of the country. He trusted there would be no resort to military force. It was an important question to the states, who feel their right to speak and to be heard. If Congress should adjourn without settling the question, circumstances might arise which would be dangerous to the public tranquility.

Mr. Webster rose to say a single word in answer to the gentleman from Mississippi. There was no man more disposed than he himself was, to use all proper means to extinguish the Indian titles in the different states. But if the states took it upon themselves to exercise jurisdiction over the Indians who had possessions within their limits, they would do so on their own responsibility. He hoped the gentleman from Mississippi would communicate this to his own state. The relationship in which the United States stood to the Indians was delicate; it was one of protection and kindness. He repeated, that he would be as ready as any one to take every proper step to extinguish the Indian titles in Mississippi, or in any other state. But if states should act upon those Indians within their territory, whose titles had not been extinguished, they would do it upon their own responsibility.

Mr. Wright said it was evident that a great diversity of opinion exists in relation to this subject, of referring the message to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The discussion on the subject he regarded as altogether premature, extending as it did into questions whicx were not connected with the question. To give time to the Houee to reflect on the subject, he would move for the present to lay the message and documents on the table and to print them.

The motion was agreed to.

State Legislature.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 12th instant, after a session of fifty days.—A list of the Public Acts passed during the session, will be found below. The private acts, amounting to 117 in number, besides 23 resolutions, are necessarily omitted.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to allow further time for the payment of the purchase money on entries for vacant land made in the year 1824, which elapsed on the 15th day of December, 1826.

2. To make private acts printed by the Printer of the State evidence in the Courts of this State.

3. Concerning net stakes in Pamlico River and Core Sound in Carteret county.

4. To validate all grants issued by the Secretary of State, from the 29th day of November, to the 29th day of Dec. 1826.

5. To explain an act passed in 1822, to authorise the County Courts to require administrators and others to give other or counter security upon the petition of their securities.

6. Supplemental to an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, to cede to the United States a certain tract of land called Bogue's Banks.—Prescribes the mode of distributing the money received from the General Government, to those who owned the ceded lands.

7. Appropriating $5000 dollars for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Cape Fear River below Wilmington.

8. Relating to the exercise of the right of challenge in certain cases. [Gives to the defendant the assistance of counsel in selecting the Jury.]

9. To repeal an act passed in 1820, directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named, in certain cases, so far as relates to the counties mentioned in the act. [Guilford, Surry, Ashe, Wilkes, Bladen and Haywood.]

10. To prevent frauds and perjuries in certain cases. [After the first of January, 1828, no action shall be brought whereby to charge any Executor or Administrator, upon any special promise which may be made, to answer damages out of his own estate or to charge the defendant upon any special promise to answer the debt, default or miscarriage of another person, unless the agreement upon which such action be brougt shall be in writing.]

11. Allowing compensation to Coroners in certain cases. (Provides that if any free white person or slave shall be found dead in any county, it shall be the duty of the Coroner to have said body decently interred, if the relatives of the white person or owoer of the slave refuse to do it, for which he shall receive a compensation of $10.)

12. Further to amend an act passed in 1812, making the protest of a Notary Public evidence in certain cases. [Makes the protest evidence of a demand.]

13. To repeal part of the 3d section of an act passed in 18[illegible], to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. (Repeals the section, requiring the Defendant to plead in abatement, and makes it the duty of the Court, when actions shall hereafter be brought on bonds, promissory notes and liquidated accounts under $100, to dismiss the suits.)

14. To alter the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly. (Repeals the law of last session, and fixes the 3d Monday of November as the day on which it shall hereafter meet.)

15. Limiting the time within which certain officers shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the duty of Grand Jurors relative thereto. (Provides, that no bill of indictment shall be found or presentment made, in cases of trespass and misdemeanor, except perjury, forgery, malicious mischief and deceit, where such offences shall have been committed three years anterior thereto, unless where the persons committing such offences, shall have absconded or concealed themselves, or have committed them in secret.)

16. To aid the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company. (Lends them $12,000 to complete their work, to be repaid, the interest annually, and one half of the principal at the end of ten years, and the remainder at the expiration of fifteen years.)

17. To prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident therein, and for other purposes.—(No free negro or mulatto hereafter to migrate to this State, or if they do and shall not remove in twenty days after notice given, upon conviction of the fact, shall be liable to a penalty of $500; and upon failure to pay the same, to be liable to be held in servitude and labor for a term not exceeding ten years, the proceeds of such labor to be paid to the County Trustee for county purposes. If any persons of the above description, come into the State, contrary to the provisions of this act, they may be arrested and carried before some Justice, who shall take good security for their appearance at the next court, and in default thereof shall commit them to jail. If after the expiration of the term of service for which such free negro or mulatto shall have been bound, they remain in the State thirty days, they shall be again liable to the same penalties. Imposes a penalty of $500 on every person (except masters of vessels, who employ them as hands, and servants travelling with gentlemen) who brings any free negro or mulatto into the State. Provides that all idle, dissipated free negroes and mulattos, shall be arrested and give security that they will pursue some honest means of obtaining a livelihood, or failing to do so, shall be hired out by the County Court, for a term of time, which to them may seem reasonable and just, not exceeding three years. Provides that all persons hiring these free negroes, shall give them good and sufficient clothing and food, treat them with humanity, and teach them some mechanical trade or some useful employment, and shall not move them from the county.)

18. Authorising the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to raise money by way of lottery. (Authorises them to raise $50,000—one half of which is to be applied in aiding A. D. Murphey to publish his history of the State, and the other half to the Literary Fund—Provided Mr. Murphey relinquishes the privileges accruing from the Lottery granted him at the last session, and enters into bond that in case of death, all the papers relating to this undertaking, shall be vested in the State.)

19. Concerning Executors, Administrators and Guardians. (Provides, that when any suit shall be brought against Executors, &c. it shall be competent for the parties to submit the same for arbitration.)

20. To authorise the building of a Steam boat to be used on the river Roanoke, and the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and the waters of James River and Chesapeake Bay, and to incorporate a company for that purpose. (Authorises Cadwallader Jones and Andrew Joiner, to open books for individual subscriptions for this purpose, not to exceed 15,000 dollars, in shares of 50 dollars each.)

21. To prevent litigation by regulating cost in actions of assault and battery.—(Provides, that where the Plaintiff recovers less than 4 dollars in damages, he shall not be entitled to recover more cost than damages.)

22. To incorporate the Newbern Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

23. To alter an act passed in 1823, to amend an act passed at the last session, to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government. (Reduces the tax on Pedlars on navigable streams south side of the Albemarle Sound to $5.)

24. To revive and continue in force an act passed in 1824, for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee land sold under the authority of the State. (Extends the time until the meeting of the next Assembly.)

25. To prohibit the trading with slaves, except in the manner therein mentioned. (Provides that after the first day of May next, if any person shall buy of any slave, certain articles therein mentioned, they shall forfeit $100, to be recovered by warrant—provided, that it may be lawful for any person in *the day time only* to receive from any slave, such articles, as they may have permission in writing, from their owners to sell; all violations of this act are indictable offences, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Imposes a penalty of $100 on any person who shall give a fraudulent permit in writing to any slave. If any slave or free negro sell to or receive from another, property prohibited in this bill, they shall receive thirty-nine lashes. If any slave shall be found in any shop, between 9 o'clock at night, or before day break, or on Sunday, or at any time, (unless sent) where they shall have remained fifteen minutes, or if they shall be seen to carry into a shop, &c. any article supposed for sale and not bring the same out, it shall be received as presumptive evidence against the person owning the shop, of a violation of this act, unless rebutted by other circumstances.)

26. To amend the laws regulating the sale of lands and slaves, so far as respects the counties therein named.

27. Prescribing the time in which presumption of payment, satisfaction or abandonment of claims shall arise. [Fixes the time at *ten* years.]

28. To perpetuate the evidence of the claim of the State of North-Carolina to such shares or stock in the several Banks and other corporations as have been, or hereafter shall be purchased for the use of the said State. [Directs the Secretary of State to register in a book, such certificates of Stock, as the Treasurer has received from any corporation as evidence of the purchase.]

29. Concerning the entry of marsh and swamp land. [No entry to be made of such lands, where the quantity does not exceed fifty acres in one body, and that situate between lines of tracts.]

30. To amend an act passed in 1822, declaring that hogshead and barrel staves are merchantable.

31. For the protection of securities in certain cases. [Directs Sheriffs, Constables, &c. to levy in the first place on the property of the principal, before having recourse to the security.]

32. Prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians. [Authorises the Governor to appoint Commissioners to have surveyed and to sell, such of the lands as remain unsold, as in the estimation of the Commissioners, may be worth 50 cents per acre.]

33. Concerning draining swamp lands. [Provides for the surveys of the different swamps, and for the draining of one or more of them, and authorises the raising of 50,000 dollars by lottery, not to commence till 25,000 dollars are raised.]

34. To aid the opening and completing the state road, leading from Huntsville, in Surry county, to the Virginia line, by the way of Bowers' Store. (Appropriates $500 for this purpose.)

Intelligence.

FROM COLOMBIA—*Movements of Bolivar, &c.*

BALTIMORE, FEB. 5, 1827.—By arrivals at Philadelphia and Norfolk we have late intelligence from this interesting quarter, which is detailed below. We commence with an extract of a letter received from a gentleman of Baltimore, dated,

LAGUAYRA, JAN. 6.—By the last opportunity, I had the pleasure of forwarding the gratifying intelligence of Gen. Bolivar's reappearance in this Province, and that he was within a few days march of Valencia. We were then led to suppose, by letters and proclamations of Gen. Paez, that the Liberator would be suffered not only to enter the Province without opposition, but be received with open arms and grateful hearts by every individual: that he had approved of the steps that had been tsken to bring about a confederation; and that those who had taken an active part in the affair, might rest assured that their persons and property would be sacred. Great joy was manifested in every countenance in consequence of this cheering news, and Bolivar was spoken of without restraint by all classes of people; all at once affairs took an entire different turn, several of Bolivar's long tried friends were taken up and imprisoned, and no cause assigned for so doing—others have been exiled the country—and an alarming state of suspence followed these proceedings. The fact is, Paez had come to a determination of opposing the entrance of Bolivar, and msot the serious apprehensions are entertained as to the result.

On the evening of the 3d inst. we were apprised, that the Liberator had reached Porto Cabello, the first certan intelligence we had received respecting him since his arrival in Colombia, and day before yesterday his enclosed decree came to hand, which has completely put a stop to all further opposition, and we are now patiently waiting the arrival of this great man in Caracas. How wonderful the power of this single individual—a host of himself, restoring confidence and inspiring those who but a few days since durst not utter his name but in whispers, to hail him now as their friend and only protector, as well as to appal those who had arrayed themselves against him, with a dash of his pen. But although he has come among us without troops, he has taken the precaution, in the event of meeting opposition, to have sufficient force in his rear to inforce his measures. His proclamation is tempered with much forbearance for the abuses practised here against him, in order most likely to avoid the effusion of blood, as Gen. Paez had sworn never to yield until his life and property were guarranteed him. But in an interview between Paez and Gen. Silvia, it is said that Paez was affected to tears, with the reflection of his past conduct, acknowledged that he had done wrong, had been influenced by others, to the steps he had taken; and that he would not, could not, fight against a hero of

such unquestionable virtue as his former friend and associate Gen. Bolivar, but still refused to yield until he had every assurance from him of his safety—you will perceive by Gen. Bolivar's proclamation that he has judiciously left that with the fate of the Republic, to the decision of the convention that is to be held at Caracas, as well as the fate of the associates of Paez.

Business has resumed its usual briskness—the stores of foreigners that have been for the last two or three weeks closed are now opened, and selling with confidence. It is said that Bolivar's bodyguard is composed of 160 foreigners.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Liberator of Colombia.

VENEZUELIANS: the glory of your brave men is already soiled by the crime of fratricide.—Was that the crown wanting for your work of virtue and valor? No. Lay down then your parricidal arms. Do not destroy your country. Listen to the voice of your brother and companion, before you consummate the final sacrifice of blood saved from tyrants, which heaven reserved to begin the Republic of heroes.

VENEZUELIANS.—I pledge you my word; I solemnly promise to summon the people, that they may deliberate with calmness on their welfare and their proper sovereignty. Very early in this present year you shall be called on to declare, when, where, and in what manner the grand National Convention shall be held. —There the people will fully exercise its ominpotence, there it shall dictate its own fundamental laws; provided it only knows its own good, and is master of its fate; but not a powerful individual, not a party, not a faction.—Nothing but the majority is sovereign. He is a tyrant who puts himself in the place of the people, and his power is usurpation. *Venezuelians*, I have come to throw myself between your blows and your bosoms: I would die rather than see you in ignominy, which is yet worse than very tyranny, and to get rid of that, what have we not sacrificed?

Wretched men! wretched indeed are ye that listen not to my words and are wanting in your duty !!!!!

BOLIVAR.

Head Quarters at Maracaibo, Dec. 6, 1826.

From St. Domingo.—Capt. Oliver, of the schooner Maria, arrived last evening from Baracoa, states that the Governor of Baracoa received the day before he left there, a despatch from St. Domingo, who stated that a revolution had broke out in the island between the blacks and mulattoes, and the latter had collected in large bodies. *Balt. Patriot.*

Capt. Green of the schooner Eagle, arrived in the Delaware in nine days from Havana, reports that Commodore Porter's squadron is still blockaded by Commodore Laborde, and that the American frigate Constellation, is still at Key West to protect the neutrality of the place.

Highway Robbery—On the evening of the 23d of January, Mr. Simeon Dunham, of Ohio, was assaulted and robbed on the turnpike between Newark and New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. D. was proceeding from the latter place just after twilight, when he was met by a person unknown to him, who without saying a word, prostrated him by a violent blow on the head, jumping upon his breast with savage like fury, and then robbed him of his pocket book, containing many valuable papers and money to the amount of sixty-three dollars. The blow, and the infliction upon the breast, completely derived Mr. D. of sensation for some time. The pocket book had been found with the papers in it. This is the third highway robbery near the same place within two years. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The amount of notes in circulation, of the Pennsylvania Banks, is 4 millions, 143 thousand dollars, and the specie on hand, 1 million, 684 thousand, 678 dollars.

The Chillicothe (Ohio) Supporter, of the 25th ult. holds this language:

"We can assure our friends abroad that, although General Jackson is highly esteemed, among us as a military man, yet he stands no better chance of being recommended by our present Legislature, or of receiving the votes of our fellow-citizens for the next Presidency, than a host of other brave and gallant men, equally meritorious, whose names have never been thought of in connexion with that office."

When the town of Franklin, in Massachusetts, was incorporated, the name appropriated to it was selected in honor of Dr. Franklin. The doctor was informed that the inhabitants were willing to build a steeple to their meeting-house, provided he would give them a bell. He advised them to spare the expense of a steeple at present, and to accept a donation of books instead of a bell, sense being preferable to sound. He then wrote to Doctor Price, requesting him to make out a list of books to the value of about twenty-five pounds, such as were most proper to inculcate principles of sound religion and just government.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1827.

Congress.—Mr. Saunders has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives, calling on the Secretary of State for his *reasons* in making certain changes in the "By Authority" papers. The Secretary, we doubt not, can give very good and satisfactory reasons, if he chooses; but the House has no right to demand them. Mr. Clay can, with as much propriety, call on Gen. Saunders for *his* reasons in bringing forward such a resolution; but to this the General would object, and very properly. The ostensible object of the resolution, is to guard the independence of the Press; the real one, to fan the flame of opposition and promote the views of the coalition, or triple alliance. It is another bait thrown out to catch gulls; and some, doubtless, will greedily swallow it.

This resolution has already given rise to considerable debate; and it will probably be continued until a quantum sufficit of abuse shall have been discharged on the devoted head of the Secretary of State. From the speech of Mr. Letcher, in reply to Mr. Saunders, we make the subjoined extracts, which will occupy as much room as we have to spare at this time:—

"The gentleman from North-Carolina says that the *secresy* with which these changes of the publishers of the laws are made makes the power more dangerous to the liberties of the country than either the alien or the sedition law. Why, sir, there is no secresy in it; it is done in the most public manner; the man who loses the job will be sure to tell of it; and he who gains it, if he does not boast of it, makes it sufficiently known by displaying the words "By Authority," over his official publications. The matter is discussed, and the Secretary who removes the printer, gets his good share of abuse for doing it. Upon a fair calculation, I do not think there is any great policy in these changes at any time. If the printing be taken from one friend and given to another friend, there is danger that you lose a friend. If you take it from a friend and give it to an enemy, you are subjected, besides losing your friend, to the charge of buying up your enemy. There is one interrogatory which I would put to the gentleman from North-Carolina on this subject, viz: What is the political character of the printers of the laws in his State?

Are not some of them directly hostile to the Administration? If so, the Secretary of State has had the temerity to give the publication of the laws to an editor in the Opposition; and he will be charged by the gentleman from North-Carolina, I suppose, with a design to buy him over. This power of selection, as gentlemen construe it, is a two-edged weapon. If selection be made of a friend, it is to bind him closer; if it be given to an enemy, it is still done upon calculation. Whether friend or enemy, the selection is still a matter of calculation. As far as I understand the policy which was pursued by that republican statesman, Mr. Jefferson, I think he took the true course. When he could find a friend to himself and his country, well qualified to discharge the duties of any office or appointment, he gave it to him. This he did as a matter of policy, and with a knowledge of human nature. Placed in a similar situation, I would myself give an office to a friend to myself and my country, if equally qualified with others, in preference to my enemy. Possibly I am wrong. Suppose two men present themselves before you for any trust within your gift, equally qualified, but the one being your personal and political friend, and the other having done you much injury. If you were to bestow the office upon your enemy, I might praise you for your magnanimity, but I confess it would be exceedingly difficult for me to imitate it.

I believe Jefferson understood these things just about as well as any man in the world. If he ever gave an office to an enemy of his, I never heard of it. About the time that he came into power there was more confusion among the printers than there has been at any other time before or since. What is in truth the real complaint in this case? That the enemies of the administration have not been selected to publish the laws in exclusion of its friends, that, in the language of gentlemen themselves, the Secretary of State has been governed by personal and political motives in making the selection of printers of the laws. This, Mr. L. said, he had already shown to be the principle of Mr. Jefferson; it was a principle which had its foundations in reason and human nature."

The Bankrupt Bill has a second time received its quietus in the Senate. It was rejected on its third reading, by a vote of 21 to 27.

We are indebted to the Hon. H. W. Conner, for the report of the Committee of Commerce in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the trade with the British West India colonies. We have also received the report of the committee in the Senate on the same subject; but we regret that the length of these reports places it out of our power to publish them; more especially, as they furnish a complete justification,—if any were needed with intelligent and unprejudiced men,—of the course pursued by the government in relation to this trade.

Stephen Simpson, late editor of the *Columbian Observer*, a scurrilous opposition paper in Philadelphia, has recently taken the benefit of the Insolvent Law in Pennsylvania. In his schedule, filed in the Insolvent's court, he has returned the Hon. J. H. Eaton, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, a creditor for *twelve hundred dollars*, money advanced by Senator *Eaton*, over and above all the money he is charged with for subscription for the many copies of the Observer which he ordered and paid for. Here is an instance of subsidizing the Press, which may well startle the people; and it is done, too, by those who are loud and unceasing in their charges of corruption against the Administration. It is done, too, by those who lay claim to great purity of intention as well as of conduct; while at the same time they are corrupting the fountains of intelligence, and subsidizing the press to mislead the people by groundless charges and wilful misrepresentations. It is worthy of remark, that when the subsidies ceased, the Columbian Observer became defunct.

Could the secret affairs of the United States Telegraph be brought to light, we have no doubt a parallel to the above would be exhibited. How many other papers are thus subsidized to denounce the government, it is impossible to conjecture; time, no doubt, will unmask many of them.

If the administration be so unpopular with the people, where is the necessity of subsidizing the press to oppose it? On the contrary, does not the resort to such means furnish conclusive testimony of its strength? Certain we are, no good cause needs, and its friends would not use them; and a bad cause cannot, in the end, be benefitted by them.

Alabama.—In the legislature of this state a resolution, in favor of Gen. Jackson, has been introduced and adopted—in the Senate unanimously, and in the House with only two dissenting votes.

Another *light* of the opposition is extinguished. The legislature of Maine have elected ALBION K. PARRIS, formerly Governor of the state, Senator of the U. States for six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of John Holmes, whose term of service expires at that period. His worthy colleague, Mr. Chandler, may read his own fate in that of the discarded Senator.

MR. BUGGLES has been re-elected U. S. Senator by the legislature of Ohio, for six years from the 4th of March next. He is decidedly friendly to the Administration.

By an arrival at New-York, London papers to the 1st, and Liverpool to the 3d ult. have been received. The most important information they furnish is, that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed by the movements in Portugal. The demand for cotton in the Liverpool market was brisk for the season, and the price rather improving.

Extract of a late letter from a distinguished French statesman to a gentleman of Philadelphia:—"The crisis in European affairs is violent; but in the present financial condition of all its powers, a general war, though desired by the factious, is an evil little to be apprehended."

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. David Henderson, to Miss Minty S. Wallace.

Notice.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 8th day of March next, at the late dwelling house of Ozwald Alexander, deceased,

10 or 15 likely Negroes,

16 or 18 bales of Cotton,

together with a great quantity of household and kitchen furniture, and other articles not necessary to enumerate.

The above mentioned sale will continue from day to day, until all shall be sold. A reasonable credit will be given.

All persons indebted to said estate, will please come forward and settle by cash, otherwise give their bonds with good securities; and those having individual bonds in the hands of the administrator, will also avail themselves of the present opportunity of renewing their notes by complying with the above terms; and those who do not, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. Also those having demands against said estate, will please to present them according to law.

ISAAC CAMPBELL, *Administrator.*

Feb. 15, 1827.—3t21.

N. B. I shall attend on Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th of March, on the premises for the purpose of giving every person an opportunity of settling and paying or renewing their accounts, as it is my determination to act according to law, as near as my abilities will admit. I. C.

For Rent,

A LARGE and convenient house and lot in Charlotte, handsomely situated, together with several other convenient buildings.—For terms, apply to George Hampton, or to the subscriber.

3t21 ISAAC S. HENDERSON.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

Lafayette Artillery,

ATTENTION!

YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Court-House, on Thursday morning, the 22d inst. precisely at 9 o'clock, in full winter uniform, and furnished with nine rounds of blank cartridge, for the purpose of celebrating the birth day of Washington.—A punctual attendance is particularly required.

By order of the first Lieutenant.

P. THOMPSON, *O. S.*

Feb. 19, 1827.—1w

GROCERY,

CONFECTIONARY,

AND

FRUIT STORE.

THE subscriber has just received from Charleston the following articles, which he will sell low, and for cash only:—

Holland Gin,
French Brandy,
Malaga, Savoy, Currant, } WINES,
London Brown Stout,
Noyeau, Cinnamon, Anniseed, Perfect Love, } CORDIALS
Mould Candles,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff,
Real Spanish Segars,
A fresh and choice assortment of Candies,
Almonds,
Figs and Prunes,
Raisins and Tamarinds,
Crackers,
Oysters, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Spirits are not allowed to be drank in the Store, and *Ladies*, as well as Gentlemen, will at all times be waited on politely.

THOS. A. NORMENT.

Feb. 16, 1827.—3t21

To the Public.

THE subscribers having united themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

M'GINN & GRAHAM,

in the house formerly occupied by Cooper and M'Ginn, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have just completed opening a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they offer for sale at reduced prices, for CASH ONLY.

Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call, examine their goods, hear prices and judge for themselves.

M'GINN & GRAHAM.

Feb. 17, 1827.—4t22

☞ The subscriber still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business, as usual, with this exception, that he has removed his Cutting Board to the back room of the store, where he may be found at all times. A. GRAHAM.

☞ The editor of the Hillsborough Recorder will give the above one insertion, and forward his account for payment.

Charlotte, Feb. 17, 1827.—3t21.

ROBERT M. STERLING.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of December last, Stephen Miller, an indented apprentice to the carpenter's business. Whoever will apprehend said runaway and deliver him to me, shall receive the above reward; and all persons are forbid employing him, under penalty of the law.

ROBERT M. STERLING.

Stop the Villain,

And beware of the Swindler.

ONE Thomas Hadley, (and, I am ashamed to acknowledge, a kinsman of my own) came to my house in November last, and was treated with kindness and respect. About the middle of December he bargained with me for a valuable stud-horse, at the price of $150; said he then rode a borrowed creature, the owner of which lived about one mile from Concord; borrowed of me a valuable mare, with a saddle and bridle, and started in the morning, to be back in the evening, with the $150 to pay for the stud, but never returned. Said Hadley is about 23 years old, middle size, sandy complexion, and a down look: the mare is black, a white face, four white legs, and is branded with W. H. Any person who will give me information of said rascal, and direct to the post-office in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. shall be generously rewarded. WM. HARRIS.

February 17, 1827.—3t21p

☞ The Courier, Augusta, Ga. will insert the above three times, and forward his account to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Spencer & Merrell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They take the liberty to inform their customers, that they will be compelled to make immediate settlement of their accounts.—All persons indebted to them by note or book account, must call and settle without delay.

ISAAC SPENCER,
THEODORE MERRELL.

Feb. 14, 1827.—3t21.

Public Sale.

On Friday, the 9th of March next.

AT the subscriber's in Lincoln county, near the Tuckaseege ford, will be sold, on a reasonable credit, a quantity of

Corn, Fodder, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle,

household and kitchen furniture,

A Two Horse Wagon,

and a number of articles too tedious to mention. Where due attendance will be given by the subscriber, ADAM HOYL.

Feb. 5, 1827.—3t20

Farmers take Notice!

WILL BE SOLD, ON A CREDIT,

AT the Court-House in Charlotte, on Friday of the February Court, two negroes, belonging to the estate of Matthew Robison, deceased, viz:

JOE AND HIS WIFE.

Joe is an excellent farmer, a noted wagoner, a good shoemaker, and can be depended on at all times; his wife a good weaver, and makes a good hand both out and in the house. Bond with approved security will be required.

ALEX. ROBISON, *Executor.*

Feb. 10, 1827.—3t20

N. B. Those indebted to said estate, are notified to come forward and make payment by February Court, or their notes or accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

HAVILAND & ASHFIELD

OFFER,

AT 304, KING-STREET,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

108 Kegs White LEAD, warranted pure,
385 Do. do. good,
160 Do. Spanish Brown,
80 Do. Venetian Red,
20 Bbls. Whiting, English,
25 Do. Linseed Oil, Philadelphia.
10 Hhds. Copperas,
18 Kegs Verdigris,
75 Do. Yellow Ochre,
1200 Lbs. Putty, in bladders,
4 Bbls. Copal and Japan Varnish,
8 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine,
4 Hhds. Lamp Black,
407 Boxes Window Glass, embracing all sizes, from 7 by 9, to 22 by 28. Logwood in stick and chipped; chipped Camwood; Nicaragua; Fustic; Redwood; Indigo, Spanish and Carolina;—Fullers' and Dyers' articles of all kinds.

H. & A. can inform Merchants and other Dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their house in New-York, and fancy that inducements are afforded to purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826.—3mift25.

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.

TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epauletts;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Clasps; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.

17*

Notice.

WHEREAS by a Deed of Trust to me executed by Alfred D. Kerr, of the county of Iredell, for security to James H. Houston, deceased, I will proceed to sell, at the present residence of the said Kerr, on the great road between Mr. Torrence's and Beattie's Ford, on Friday, the 2d day of March, the following property, viz:—

3 or 4 TRACTS OF LAND,

of as good a quality as any in this section country. Also,

15 or 16 Likely Young Negroes,

fit for business.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Attendance will be given by

WM. L. DAVIDSON, *Trustee.*

January 25, 1827.—3t19

DOCTORS

A. W. Alexander & J. C. Rudisill

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of medicine. As far as possible, their attention shall meet the demands of every case committed to their care. In cases of difficulty, consultations will not be attended with any additional expense. In their charges, they will be regulated by the Æsculapian rules, discounting, however, 25 per cent. in all payments made before the end of each year. Even those who cannot make payments, will find it to their advantage to call early and make settlements.

January 23, 1827.—4t20

☞ In consequence of the above arrangement, the subscriber wishes to close his books up to the present date—he also wishes his customers to know he has immediate need of money. A. W. ALEXANDER.

To the Public.

THE school at Sugar Creek Church, superintended by the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, deceased, will be continued by the subscriber. Young men wishing to study Geography or Astronomy, can enjoy the benefits of a set of Globes. Board can be had in the neighborhood for sixty or sixty-five dollars per annum, the student finding his own candles. Tuition, twenty dollars per annum. The subscriber hopes to merit the liberal patronage of an enlightened public, by his punctuality and fidelity in the discharge of the duties of a preceptor. The patronage of the public will be kindly received and thankfully acknowledged by

WALTER S. PHARR.

3t19p

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Poetry.

From Aclærman's "Forget Me Not."

The Cliffs of Dover.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Rocks of my country! let the cloud
Your crested heights array;
And rise ye like a fortress proud,
Above the surge and spray!

My spirit greets you as ye stand,
Breasting the billow's foam;
Oh, thus for ever guard the land
The sever'd land of home!

I have left sunny skies behind
Lighting up classic shrines,
And music in the southern wind,
And sunshine on the vines.

The breathings of the myrtle flowers
Have floated o'er my way,
The pilgrim's voice at vesper hours
Hath sooth'd me with its lay.

The isles of Greece, the hills of Spain,
The purple heavens of Rome—
Yes, all are glorious; yet again
I bless thee, land of home!

For thine the Sabbath peace, my land,
And thine the guarded hearth:
And thine the dead, the noble band
That make thee holy earth.

Their voices meet me in thy breeze;
Their steps are on thy plains;
Their names, by old majestic trees,
Are whisper'd round thy lanes:

Their blood hath mingled with the tide
Of thine exulting sea;—
Oh, be it still a joy, a pride,
To live and die for thee!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Charleston Courier.

Extract from an unpublished manuscript, entitled Sketches of the Seminole Campaign, by an Officer.

"April was now drawing to a close, and we had advanced about mid-way between St. Mark's and Suwany. Our march continued over a flat, monotonous country, intersected at short intervals by marshes, Creeks, and innumerable defiles, each of which would have been disputed by a vigorous foe, yet we passed them unmolested; the enemy no doubt concentrating his forces at Suwany, but resting his defence chiefly on the barrenness and natural obstructions of the trackless wilderness. The streams were for the most part clear and cool, but sluggish. Their current was however accelerated where the adjacent country happened to be of an undulating character, and in such cases the perturbed surface indicated the rocky bed over which it rushed. As yet we had met with none of that grandeur of scenery; those rocks, cataracts, or other gorgeous decorations of nature, which irradiated by the rising or setting sun, and brought into life by the plastic hand of a master, breaks upon us so sweetly in works of fiction,; in fact the ground here traversed is but what painters call *the vanishing point* of the great Ea-noed-fa-noked swamp.

The light companies, however, when on advance duty, at a distance from the din of arms, the hoarse word of command, and the grumbling or merriment of their comrades in the main body of the army, could contemplate with melancholy delight the savage scenery which flanked the tail. But meditation of this kind is seldom the soldier's attribute, his restro-pection rests on deeds of arms, or garrison frolicks long gone by, and losing nothing of importance in the narration of a veteran, who thereby stimulates the newly formed soldier to martial fame, or perhaps fills him with envy; as to the present, he seldom teazes himself with the spring, or tendency of passing events; and in perspective he sees but the luxury of light duty, good quarters, and the smiling plenitude of the sutler's booth.

About 12 o'clock, the usual hour for halting, one of the 'spies' was seen galloping from the front along the centre column, and reined in close to the commanding General, to whom he made some hasty communication. Officers of the staff, like rays from the solar focus, immediately darted in every direction; and in a few minutes about one hundred and fifty of the line (including the light companies not in advance) together with three hundred mounted Tennesseans, left the columns at double quick time, headed by Gen. Gaines. We soon learned that the movement was made in consequence of the 'spies' having lighted on a *fresh trail* (the imprint of feet, &c. on the path) indicating that a numerous body of Indians, cattle, &c. had passed that way since the last dew fell; moreover, we noticed one or two trees which had been *blazed* (that is divested of bark to a certain extent) on the side that would meet the view of persons following in the same direction. On the tree thus laid bare were traced several hieroglyphics; rough sketches of horses, of horned cattle, &c. with numerous perpendicular lines; the whole intended to apprize their friends of the numerical force and description of their party, and the route it had taken.—There were also some circular marks colored black and red, to denote the number of scalps lost or taken by them.

And here I must remark on the wonderful sagacity with which the eye of the subtile son of the forest, be he white or red, traces the movements of a foe, his numbers, &c. from the imprint of feet, a few prostrate blades of grass, broken twigs, and other signs which he is accustomed to regard from infancy, yet which would be passed unnoticed by the undisciplined eye of the Atlantic borderer and European. We pursued the path which, as usual, was so tortuous as to conceal objects that awaited our view at a few hundred yards; suddenly we fell on some of those war or hunting sheds used by the Indians, formed by a few, upright stakes, a ridge pole, and covered with pine bark. The hum of voices that vibrated from front to rear suddenly ceased; the preparation for attack was quickly made; but on exploring the *penetralia* of those doughty citadels, nothing was found save a tattered blanket, a few bones, and other remains, the mention of which is "which better in the breach than in the obsrevance." The march was resumed with so much eagerness, as scarcely to admit of leaving the column time to drink at the ponds which skirted the way. The day was intensely warm, and altho' as light as *light bobs* could be, having but a few articles of undress in the knapsack, and less weight still in the haversack, yet, with a musket weighing fourteen pounds, forty-seven rounds of ammunition, accoutrements, &c. all fields of exertion except those for fighting were unwelcome. But the moral influence of discipline on a a soldier, is never so apparent as in the cheerfulness with which he undergoes fatigue and privation! he never inquires about the motive for action; and turn it as we will, the motive at all times must be so distant, or obscure, as to preclude the idea that it can have an immediate influence on him. Whilst on this subject, I must be permitted to avow the desire I have often felt, that those little capacity, who brawl so loudly about the soldier's ease and idleness; if such, would dare to trust themselves in the *rear* of an army on active service in an Indian country but for one day; they would ever after consider a county court speech, a stump oration, or the *captivating* counter grin and and bow to a customer, all "trifles light as air" compared to the soldier's daily hardship.

Continuing the pursuit, we met several horses which had been abandoned by the enemy. The jaded appearance of those animals evinced precipitancy of movement; whilst the perspiration and saddle marks on the most of them shewed that they had been but lately in use; in fact every thing gave promise of successful termination of the pursuit. About an hour before sunset we waded a wide and rapid creek, with a broken flinty bottom, in no wise welcome to such as wore mocasins. The water was breast high, and cartridge boxes, haversacks, &c. were as usual carried on our heads. Night was approaching; the troops exhausted and considerably in advance; a halt was ordered; and at twilight we were joined by the main body.—The *bivouac* was soon marked out, arms piled, fires lighted, when after swallowing a sorrowful mouthful of beef cured without salt, we laid down on the green sward, to dream of the balmy stew, the savoury fricassee, the juicy ham, the luscious roast, with the appendages of claret, madeira, &c.

In the morning we stood to our arms as usual two hours before day break; then came reveille to assure us we were awake, or lest we might again fall asleep; and the whole wound up with searching, rummaging of haversacks to hunt up a breakfast, at which even the stomach of a monk of La Trappe would revolt. The rising sun saw us pursuing the giant steps of Honor, and I will venture to say with more voracious appetites for "vivers and vittles" than for the flesh of all our enemies in the country.

The company to which I belonged, was one of those that formed the advance this day. Signs similar to those remarked yesterday, were visible and fresh. Nothing remarkable occurred until near mid-day, when we heard a discharge of rifles by the spies, (who were a few hundred yards ahead) followed by some dropping shots. Quickening our step, we saw a warrior extended on the ground; another of gigantic stature stood near him, bleeding profusely from a wound in his thigh, and close to the latter, stood a woman with an infant in her arms, and two children holding the skirts of her blanket. The eldest of the latter was a girl about six years old, whose chin was cross wise divided by a rifle ball. As Capt. C—— with myself advanced towards the party, the little sufferer nestled in her mother's blanket, sobbing piteously, but evidently not from pain, as we had no sooner spoke to her in a soothing tone, and gently patted her hand, than she not only ceased to cry, but looked up at us with an expression that would have reached the heart of the most hardened, by a channel not to be resisted. Her mother, and the man standing near, who proved to be her father, preserved a sullen silence. At this juncture, one of the friendly Indians, attached to the 'Spies,' walked hastily to one of our men who had a case knife in his belt, and obtained the loan of it, without its intended use being known to the lender. The savage warrior darted on his foe with an eagle-pounce, planting one knee on his breast, and making a qnick circular incision in the scarf of his head; then applying his teeth, with the rapidity of thought, (in fact so quick as to baffle interference) he tore the reeking scalp from his victim, when jumping up and waving his bloody trophy, with a loud whoop and demonaic laugh, he several times repeated *Heh es-che*, "It is so," or, "It is right." Meanwhile his enemy, whose limbs stiffened in death, lay like the Giaour of Byron, "his back to earth, his face to Heav'n." But to the others—a few men were detailed to convey them to the commanding general, and at the first movement, the woman was observed to stoop and spit blood, which by signs she gave us to understand, proceeded from a wound in the body. During this time she evinced no symptom of pain, uttered no groan, shed not a tear, moved not a muscle, save when endeavoring to make herself understood, but awaited her death with an undauted mind. The child she bore in her arms was transferred to her husband's—her blanket removed—when it was discoved a ball passed thro' her body, entering near the spine, and coming out just below the right breast. To add to the horror of the catastrophe, she appeared far advanced in that state which gives the object a passport to our kindness—our sympathy—our protection. It was with difficulty she was persuaded to allow herself to be passed to the rear in a blanket; whence with her husband and the two younger children, together with some provisions and a safeguard, she was placed by direction of the commanding general, in one of the deserted wigwams I have heretofore mentioned. Her doom however was sealed, she died within an hour after we left her; and on the return march from Suwany, some ten days after, I stepped from the column to look at her corpse. It lay on the verge of a small pond, divested of covering, save a piece of coarse blue cloth around her loins—I shrank from the sight, and almost deprecated the profession in which I had been educated. My ideas on the occasion are inaccessible to speech or writing, and even after a lapse of years, my flesh yet creeps at the recollection. The wounded little heroine was adopted by one of our Indians; and it created a charm in the breast of all who saw her each day riding behind her foster father, whose whole care concentrated seemed in the comfort of his adopted child.

We learned that the tracks we had pursued during the last two days, were those of a body of *Uchee* Indians (hostile,) on their route to join the Chief M'Queen; that the main body had for this purpose turned off to the Southward, and that the unfortunate stragglers whose fate I have narrated, having discovered a *Bee Tree*, were engaged in collecting the honey when discovered by the 'Spies.'—The Indians took to flight, attempting to gain a close thicket. They were partially screened by a thick undergrowth, when the 'Spies,' being totally unable to distinguish age or sex, poured a fatal fire. Thus no blame could attach itself to those brave fellows, who would consider the most brilliant feats unprofitable, tarnished with one speck of inhumanity."

The following letter is said to be from the pen of one of the greatest and best men that Virginia has produced.

ADVICE FROM A FATHER TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

Written immediately after her marriage.

My Dear—You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, amiable, uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend, on the one hand, or on that imprudence which a want of reflection or passion may prompt, on the other.

You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of an open, generous disposition. You have therefore, in your power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness; it cannot be marred, if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you ought invariably to pursue—if you now see clearly, the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice, often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see beforehand, what is always the most praiseworthy, and the most essential to happiness.

The first maxim which you should impress deeply upon your mind, is never to attempt to control your husband by opposition, by displeasure, or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feelings, cannot, and will not, bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look or expression. The current of his affections is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification, the most pungent; he is belittled even in his own eyes; and be assured, the wife who once excites those sentiments in the breast of a husband, will never regain the high ground which she might and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects from her smiles, not frowns; he expects to find in her one who is not to control him—not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct, but one who will place such confidence in him, as to believe that his prudence is his best guide. Little things, what in reality are mere trifles in themselves, often produce bickerings, and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute; yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured that one difference outweighs them all a thousand, or ten thousand times. A difference with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity—as one that is to be most studiously guarded against; it is a demon which must never be permitted to enter a habitation where all should be peace, unimpaired confidence, and heart felt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by her opposition or her differences? Nothing. But she loses every thing; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues, she loses his love, and with that, all prospect of future happiness. She created her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints, but utters them in vain. The love of a husband can be retained, only by the high opinion which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence, and of her devotion to him. Let nothing, upon any occasion, ever lessen that opinon. On the contrary, it should augment every day; he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities, which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman, when her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband staid out longer than you expected? When he returns receive him as the partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether of ornament, or furniture, or of any conveniency? Never evince discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulness. Does he, when you are house keeper, invite company without informing you of it, or bring home with him a friend? Whatever may be your repast, however scanty it may be, however impossible it may be to add to it, receive them with a pleasing countenance, adorn your table with cheerfulness, give to your husband and to your company a hearty welcome; it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and that politeness of manners, which acts as the most powerful charm! it will give to the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, and as the manners of a wife have no little influence in extending or lessening the respect and esteem of others for her husband, you should take care to be affable and polite to the poorest as well as to the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a sure indication of a weak mind and an unfeeling heart.

With respect to your servants; teach them to respect and love you, while you expect from them a reasonrble discharge of their repective duties.—Never tease yourself, or them by scolding; it has no other effect than to render them discontented and impertinent. Admonish them with a calm firmnes.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct while they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels, there are a few which may be useful in improving and in giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility; but they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a disrelish for substantial intellectual food. Most plays are of the same cast; they are not friendly to the delicacy which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, Geography, Poetry, Moral Essays, Biography, Travels, Sermons, and other well written religous productions, will not fail to enlarge your understanding, to render you a more agreeable companion, and to exalt your virtue.—A woman devoid of rational ideas of religion, has no security for her virtue; it is sacrificed to her passions, whose voice, not that of God, is her only governing principle. Besides, in those hours of calamity to which families must be exposed, where will she find support, if it be not in her just reflections upon that all ruling Providence which govern the universe, whether animate or inanimate.

Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends, is essential to that harmony, which should never be once broken or interrupted. How important then is it between man and wife!—The more warm the attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted, or treated with the smallest degree of rudeness or inattention. This politeness, then, if it be not in itself a virtue, is at least the means of giving to real goodness a new lustre; it is the means of preventing discontent, and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse, it removes asperities, and gives to every thing a smooth, an even, and a pleasing movement.

I will only add, that matrimonial happiness does not depend upon wealth; no, it is not to be found in wealth, but in minds property tempered and united to our respective situations.—Competency is necessary, all beyond that point, is ideal. Do not suppose, however, that I would not advise your husband to augment his property by all honest and commendable means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit, because engagement, a sedulous employment, in obtaining some laudable end, essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune, by honorable means, and particularly by professional exertion a man derives particular satisfaction, in self applause, as well as from the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

In the management of your domestic concerns, let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order, judgment be seen in all your different departments. Unite liberality with a just frugality; always reserve something for the hand of charity; and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity. Your servants, in particular, will have the strongest claim upon your charity; let them be well fed, well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never unjustly treated.

To married Ladies.—If you see any imperfections in your husbands, (which is probable enough) do not pride yourselves on your penetration in discovering them; but in your forbearance in not pointing them out; strive to show *no superiority*, but in *good temper*.

A neat compliment.—Henry Erskine, celebrated for his elegant repartee, being in company with the beautiful Dutchess of Gordon, asked her, "Are we never again to enjoy the pleasure of your Grace's society in Edinburg?"—"Oh," said she, "Edinburg is a vile dull place, I hate it."—"Madam," replied the gallant barrister, "the sun might as well say this is a vile dark morning, I won't rise to-day."

It would be a noble improvement, or rather a recovery of what we call good breeding, if nothing were to pass among us for agreeable which was the least transgression against that rule of life called decorum, or a regard to decency. This would command the respect of mankind, because it carries in it deference to their good opinion, as humility lodged in a worthy mind is always attended with a certain homage, which no haughty soul, with all the arts imaginable, will ever be able to purchase.

Longevity.—Joseph and Elizabeth Copland, of Plymouth, (Mass.) have had 12 children, eleven of whom are now living, of the following ages; 90, 88, 86, 83, 81, 79, 77, 76, 71, 68, 67.

Upwards of *twenty thousand* ship letters were received at the Post-Office New York, from the 8th to the 15th inst. inclusive. Eight thousand were received in one day.

There has been a *frost* at Havana, a circumstance never before known; but the Coffee trees were not supposed to be injured.